

Council of Four Now Deadlocked on Reparations; U.S. Cruisers Rush Troops to Save Allies In Russia

Vanguard of Mighty Fleet Arrives Here

City Gets First Peep at the Idaho, World's Largest Fighting Ship, Led by Six U. S. Destroyers

100 Others To Be Here by April 15

Seven War Work Societies Plan Entertainments for 30,000 Visiting Men

The vanguard of the mightiest sea fighting force ever mobilized in the waters of the Western Hemisphere steamed into New York Harbor yesterday.

Through the hazy dawn the swift destroyers that composed the advance fleet were appropriately led by the greatest battleship afloat—the giant 34,000-ton super-dreadnought Idaho.

This huge floating fort, equipped with the most powerful armament ever concentrated upon a single fighting unit, was placed in commission March 25 last under command of Captain Carl T. Vogelsang. Direct from a brief sojourn with Admiral Mayo's victory fleet at Guantanamo, Cuba, she has come to New York to give the metropolis the honor of first viewing her mighty hull.

Amid Cordon of Destroyers

Ranged about her in defensive stations were the destroyers Amman, Reale, Burrows, Drayton, Paulding and Terry. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, just as the curtain of mist settled down upon the harbor after the beating rain, the squadron passed into the Narrows and then proceeded to the anchorages assigned to them.

They came to announce that the victorious naval might of America would come in full force to be the guest of the country's greatest city from April 15 to April 20.

They came to say that all of the 100 vessels that lent their powerful pressure to Britain's naval might in crushing Germany to defeat would leave Guantanamo on April 10 and be in New York at their respective stations in time for the greatest naval pageant in the history of the Republic.

In this mighty fleet will be seen the famous Sixth Battle Squadron of the Allied Grand Fleet, composed of the super-dreadnoughts New York, Texas, Wyoming, Arkansas, Florida and Delaware, the squadron under command of Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, which won the admiration of King George V of England, during his visit to the Grand Fleet.

Here, too, will be seen the super-dreadnought squadron which kept open the western entrance to the great Allied waterway, the English Channel, under command of Rear Admiral H. T. Rogers. This squadron is composed of the Utah, Nevada, Oklahoma and Arizona.

The giant super-dreadnought Pennsylvania, only slightly overshadowed by the newer Idaho, will also be seen. She is a 31,500-ton super-dreadnought, with thirty-four guns, and during the war was flagship of the Atlantic fleet, under command of the late Admiral Mayo, commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet.

When they were anchored the destroyers, the world famous mosquito fleet which wrote "finis" to the career of submarine warfare. There will also be all the auxiliary, supply and depot ships so necessary to the modern navy, including mother ships to submarines and airplanes.

More Than 30,000 Men

This great force is manned by more than 30,000 officers and men, all of whom will receive shore leave during their stay of the fleet in this port. To these men it will be their first liberty during the two years in incessant warfare they have conducted in European waters.

For their amusement while in the city the seven war work organizations have combined to formulate a programme of entertainment and welcome. There will be more than 10,000 beds ready for the sailors. The entertainment will be provided for both day and night.

One feature of the programme of entertainment is the "flying" of automobiles, which will take the sailors every possible arrangement, have been made to satisfy his inveterate desire to indulge in dancing to his heart's content. The great dances at which partners for 3,000 will be secured for each night, in addition to the smaller halls.

Perhaps the greatest event of all will be the great fleet regatta, which will take on the character of the Olympic Games. These will be held at one of the great athletic fields in the city, and it is expected that the athletic supremacy of different units in the fleet will be decided for the year.

The arrangements for the entertainments are in the hands of Major Randolph Croyle, H. M. C., with offices at 9 East Forty-first Street. Cooperation with him is a committee made up of members from the seven war work organizations.

First Rainbow Troops Leave Rhine for Brest

Last of Division En Route by April 11; All at Sea Few Days Later

COBLENZ, April 5. (By The Associated Press).—The Rainbow Division today began saying goodbye to the Rhine. Soon after 10 o'clock this morning the first train pulled out for Brest, carrying the division headquarters and the units attached to it.

The departure of the 42d Division, composed of National Guardsmen of twenty-seven states, and the third division to land in France, is the first divisional movement of troops for home from the American area of occupation.

Three trains will leave the station near Remagen daily until April 11, when the tail-end of the Rainbows will see the last of the Rhine. It is estimated that the entire division will be on the Atlantic a few days later.

77th Parade Pickets Will Invade Capital

New York Women Relatives of Soldiers Send Word They Will Make Personal Plea to Secretary Baker

Wounded Join Campaign

Casuals of 305th Infantry Demand Opportunity for Relatives to See Fighters

"New York must and will have an official divisional review of the 77th, its own National Army unit. Not merely a volunteer affair by a few hundreds or thousands of men, marching without arms after discharge, nor a series of regimental reviews, nor a series of reviews by the division, but a parade by the entire division, 27,000 strong, in the full panoply of war, just as it was in France."

This statement was made by officers of the 77th Division advance guard yesterday.

From this attitude the city as a whole retreated not an inch. Pleas in abatement from the War Department had no effect, and preparations were continued for carrying on the fight for a complete surrender, with the women of the division auxiliaries on the main line of attack at Washington.

General March, the chief of staff, said in a statement telegraphed from Washington last night that with the best will in the world, the War Department could do no more than guarantee parades by units as they arrive from France.

May Invade Washington

Secretary Baker also amplified his statement of Friday, after a conference during the day with Senator Wadsworth, who declared that if a review of the 77th were a matter merely of expense, the city would be glad to relieve the government of all obligation.

It was announced yesterday at the clubhouse of the 305th Infantry, 189 Madison Avenue, that unless the War Department backs down during the present week a delegation of women, representing all the auxiliary associations of the division, will invade Washington and remain there until a concession is won. The office of General March will be picketed, it is understood, until he is finally convinced that the women of New York have their hearts set on seeing a parade of the men they sent to war.

Big Mass Meeting Planned

Mrs. Nelson Henry, wife of the former state Adjutant General, said the delegation would be sent to Washington in special cars, or a fleet of automobiles if necessary, a week from today.

Mrs. Henry's statement followed the receipt of press dispatches from Washington showing that General March still felt that a divisional parade would prejudice the general demobilization plans.

The campaign of the women will be launched at meetings of the various regimental auxiliaries, after which a general mass meeting will be held. This is expected for next Saturday night. The delegation of 150 will be named then, and will leave for Washington next day.

Mrs. Conboy, former draft director of New York, who has been named chairman of a committee representing the 189 draft boards of the city, sent a telegram to General March urging the parade, and wounded members of the 305th Infantry, the regiment that never lost a prisoner to the Germans during the last fierce Argonne fighting, adopted resolutions setting forth that the men of the division desired a parade as a reward for gallant service, and, furthermore, that the men desired above everything else to witness a review of the division just as it was in the battle zone.

Baker Explains Stand

Secretary Baker is expected here tomorrow to embark for France. It is understood that on his arrival overseas he will make every endeavor to procure the embarkation of the division as a unit, so that all its elements may

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After the Bolsheviks Get All the Property Equally Divided, Wouldn't It Be Nice if They'd Even Up the Brains?



Bolshevism Cannot Live in America

An Interview With Archbishop PATRICK J. HAYES

ARCHBISHOP Patrick J. Hayes, yesterday outlined for The Tribune the basic principles from which, he feels, any lasting after-war reconstruction must proceed.

His remedy for violent social and industrial unrest is a return to the principles of Christian charity and forbearance. "The Sermon on the Mount," he said "is still the ultimate rule of all human existence."

The face of his Church, he said, is set against the Bolshevism which has Europe in ferment. He believes that the rights of the individual are in jeopardy and must be defended.

"Radicalism," declared the Archbishop, "is striking at the very roots of what we have been fighting for—namely, individual liberty within its proper channels."

The Archbishop has no fear that extreme radicalism will get any foothold in America.

The interview took place in the audience room in the rectory of old St. Stephen's Church, in East Twenty-ninth Street, where the Archbishop continues to reside in extreme democratic simplicity.

"You know, you are talking to a churchman," he said, "and my opinion may be a narrow one. But I feel that all these questions carry us back to Christ and the message which He brought to the world. The message wasn't understood in His day."

"Solution of All Men's Difficulties"

"But He didn't come for any one age or people or race, but for all races and all peoples and all countries; so I feel that in His life and death and His teachings and example we have the solution for all of men's difficulties."

"For after all we have got to remember that trouble and sorrow and vexation come always with a violation of the law—be it natural, physical or spiritual. In the same measure in which we violate any of the laws, so in that same measure are we punished. And in the degree in which we obey the laws we have an equal measure of peace and happiness. That applies in every relation of life, to the tiller of

the soil, the chemist, the merchant, the banker.

"We talk about man's conquest of the air. Man triumphs there because he studies the laws of the air and gravitation, and the more he knows about those laws and the more closely he conforms to them the safer is his flight. And even then he is dependent upon the mechanic who made his machine, for if the mechanic does not comply with the laws of mechanics the flight of the airman will result in disaster."

"All Government Based On a Perfect Balance"

"The application of this principle is that all of the world's troubles have resulted from the failure to observe the plain laws set down for man's guidance in his relations with his fellow men. All government is based upon the maintenance of a perfect balance between authority and obedience. Where those laws are not observed, where authority overrides those from whom obedience is required, or those who are governed fail to respect the rights of legitimate authority, disaster inevitably follows. There are laws between ruler and people, between nation and nation, between man and man, and violations of these laws have been the causes of the greatest disasters in human history, as we have seen. These laws spring from the nature of things, and any attempt on the part of man to change them will result in trouble, confusion and disaster."

"Anything that attacks our present concepts of society, which are based on authority and obedience—on the idea that there must be some to govern and some to serve—the principle that authority is from God and we must obey those who represent it, either in state or religion—anything that would subvert or overthrow that concept is in the nature of a subversion of human society."

"Any movement that tends to regulate justly the relations in human society between government and people, however, deserves consideration and praise, and adoption, if it be found to be necessary and adaptable."

"We Catholics," continued the Arch-

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POLAND WATER FOR HEALTH

On account of its purity and great medicinal power, it is safe and without an equal in all cases of fever. Send for new illustrated book giving half century of history and endorsements. Poland Spring Co., 1150 Broadway, New York. Adv.

Finn Forces Friendly to Bolsheviks

Reinforcements Are Sent and Energetic Measures Taken to Block Rebels' Junction With the Reds

American Forces Prepared to Land

Food Shortage Is Critical in Southern Russia; Lenine Army Defeated

LONDON, April 5. (By The Associated Press).—Important developments on the Murmansk front in Northern Russia may be expected in a few days owing to a threatened defection of Finnish troops, according to "The Mail." It is said that it was to meet this danger that American detachments were sent on two American cruisers, which will reach Murmansk early next week. Other Allied reinforcements are being prepared.

President Wilson is reported to have ordered the sailors of the two cruisers to land with the troops, if necessary. British relief forces have gone on board of two especially constructed ice-breaking transports, with which they expect to get through the ice two weeks earlier than they could on any other type of vessel.

Official Statement

An official statement dealing with the operations on the Murmansk and Archangel fronts issued to-night says: "General Maynard is taking energetic action to deal with the situation which is causing anxiety 120 miles south of Murmansk. Reinforcements of infantry and machine guns have been rapidly moved down the railway line, and it is hoped they may succeed in nipping in the bud the mutinous tendency among the Finnish troops, who form part of General Maynard's forces. The object of these latter is believed to be to effect a junction with the Bolsheviks."

Food Shortage Acute

The situation in Southern Russia has recently become distinctly worse from an Allied viewpoint, mainly owing to a shortage of food, according to dispatches to the Press Association. It is not feared that military reasons will compel the Allies to evacuate Odessa, but there is a possibility, it is said, that the city will become so short of food that it will be unable to support an occupying force.

Nothing developed here to-day to add to the bare report published in "The Mail" that Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Minister of War and Marine, had ordered the Russian Baltic fleet to put to sea and attack the Allies, threatening to have all the crews shot if they disobeyed the order.

Relief Promised British

Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary of State for War, yesterday sent a telegram in his own name to the British troops in northern Russia, says "The Mail," promising that they would be supported and relieved at the earliest possible moment and that men who have been there for months will be brought home as soon as other troops arrive to take their places.

The men for the relieving force already have been provisionally selected and lectures have been given them on the Russian situation. Troops kept in the army under the military service act will also be invited to volunteer, says "The Mail," and there may possibly be an appeal extended to demobilized men.

The military authorities are said to be confident that preparations being made will assure relief, but that the next two months will be filled with anxiety.

Bolshevik Forces Slaughtered by Allies in Archangel Sector

ARCHANGEL, April 5. (By The Associated Press).—The Allied forces, principally British and Russian, operating in the Sredn Mekhregne sector delivered a crushing defeat yesterday afternoon to a large Bolshevik attacking party.

The enemy charged the Allied blockhouses, and the piles of Bolshevik dead lying near them this morning indicated the severity of the enemy's losses.

In addition, the Allied troops captured nearly one hundred prisoners, including a Bolshevik battalion commander and his adjutant.

In the Bolshe Ozerski sector American patrols continue to harass the enemy.

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Army Out of Russia By July 1, Says March

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Declaring that the Archangel situation in a military view, was well in hand, General March to-day said it was "incredible that the Allied force there can be driven into the sea by anybody." He announced that the War Department's plan was to have the American forces out of that portion of Russia by the end of June.

The Chief of Staff's statement was made in connection with reports from England that the Allied and American forces combating the Bolsheviks were in a serious situation.

Several months ago, when the plan for sending a contingent of railroad engineers to reinforce the force in Northern Russia was announced, Secretary Baker said the duty of the engineers would be to prepare for the withdrawal of the American forces "in the spring." General March's statement to-day is the most definite announcement of the government's purpose.

Wilson Escapes Serious Attack Of Influenza

Prompt Obedience to Physician's Orders Saves Him, and He Probably Will Resume Work on Monday

Still Keeps to His Bed

Colonel House Takes President's Place at Meeting of the Big Four

PARIS, April 5.—"The President has come very near having a serious attack of influenza, but by going to bed at once he apparently has escaped, but still is necessarily confined to his bed," said a statement issued at 4 o'clock this afternoon by Rear Admiral Grayson, the President's physician.

The President was "slightly better" at noon to-day, an official bulletin on his condition said. His cold, however, was still pronounced enough to cause a slight temperature.

Dr. Grayson spent the greater part of the forenoon with the patient and reported that satisfactory progress was being made. The admiral held out no hope, however, of active participation by the President in the deliberations of the Council of Four before Monday.

Mr. Wilson was restless the first half of last night, but slept soundly until after 9 o'clock this morning.

Colonel House represented the President at to-day's meeting with the premiers of France, Great Britain and Italy. He said the President was cheerful. He was sitting up in bed, Colonel House said, and probably would be able to resume his place in the council on Monday.

After the visit of Colonel House Admiral Grayson again closed the President's door to callers, insisting that the patient must not be disturbed more than is absolutely necessary.

While the afternoon bulletin showed an improvement in President Wilson's condition, all precautions are being taken against anything which might lower his vitality.

The President during the day read a little and chatted with Mrs. Wilson, but contented himself with receiving from Colonel House a brief account of the proceedings of the Council of Four.

While callers were not permitted, messages in large numbers were received, extending sympathy, both personal and official, from friends, the various members of the conference and diplomatic representatives.

Ill From Overwork, Wilson Has Premiers Meet in His House

PARIS, April 5.—Premiers Orlando, Clemenceau and Lloyd George are meeting at President Wilson's residence to-day with Colonel House, who goes to Wilson's room time after time and discusses matters with him in order not to delay the other delegates. The President has been overworking and under-exercising, holding council with the three premiers almost daily in two sessions and meeting delegations from various parts of the world, besides consulting with Colonel House on European and American affairs and seeing Ray Stannard Baker, chief of the American Press Bureau, daily.

In brief, the President has been attempting to study personally the major problems of the world; to use his inspired peace delegates for the settlement of them according to his ideas of justice; to keep in touch with American affairs and to direct publicity concerning himself and his programme. Obviously such work has had its effect upon him, although his illness cannot be called in any way a breakdown, his constitution apparently being splendid.

Wants Separate Treaty

D. McMaster said: "The immediate problem before us is the attainment of peace between the nations at war, and I maintain that the peace treaty should be dealt with separately from the league of nations. That is the view taken by the American Senate and men intimately associated with American politics."

A. L. Samuel said: "The suggestion that the Premier has failed to do his duty under the pre-

Other Peace Issues Near Settlement

Saar Valley and Rhine Questions Are Expected To Be Disposed Of by Next Saturday

Lloyd George Hotly Assailed at Home

Commons Unionists Say He Truckled to Wilson on Reparations Issue

PARIS, April 5. (By The Associated Press).—At the conclusion of to-day's meeting of the Council of Four it was stated that reparation had been considered all day without final results, but that the progress made was such as to warrant the belief that an agreement would be reached by next Saturday on all the remaining questions, including the Rhine frontier and the Saar Valley. The following week will be devoted to drafting the final text of the treaty.

New York Tribune European Bureau (Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)

LONDON, April 5.—The following is the first cabled transcript of the debate in the House of Commons last Wednesday night when the Lloyd George government was severely criticised for its stand on indemnities to be exacted from Germany. Andrew Bonar Law, the government leader in the House of Commons, announced that no decision had yet been made as to damages.

Colonel Claude Lowther said: "I am astonished at the answer given by Mr. Bonar Law when the matter (indemnities) was discussed last week. The leader of the House seemed to infer that neither the Premier nor any responsible minister had ever pretended that Germany or the other enemy countries could make any large contribution toward our war bill. Surely the speeches of the Premier and his colleagues must be known to the leader of the House."

"The Premier never pretended he was certain that Germany could pay in full, but he always said that Germany could pay and should pay to the fullest extent of her capacity. That is all any reasonable person could ask. Nobody in his senses could ask a minister to saddle a country with a debt which it would never be able to discharge. What has happened to make the leader of the House and the other ministers depart from their repeatedly stated intentions?"

Sincerity Is Doubtful

"I believe the Prime Minister is perfectly sincere, but I am not certain about the sincerity of some of his colleagues or that the Premier is being well advised. I sincerely hope that in this matter we are not truckling to America. We have had enough of placating America, and I hope that our delegates are in no way being influenced by the higher philanthropy of that great philosopher President Wilson, who is able to bear with such splendid equanimity and fortitude the humiliations and embarrassments of every country but his own."

Commander Sir E. Nicholl said he would have to resign from the House of Commons unless Premier Lloyd George demanded that Germany pay the bill.

Kennedy Jones said: "I think, remembering as we do the election pledges, we are entitled to demand that there be no weakening of the original intention of the government to exact to the utmost from the enemy countries the full cost of the war. It is the business of the members of the House of Commons to endeavor to obtain from the government assurance that there will be no weakening, and if there be weakening the reasons for it should be stated in Commons before a full settlement is arrived at in the secrecy of the mansion which the President occupies in Paris."

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